THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SANDS & NEILSON—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1837.

Ourselves—Our subscribers are respectfully reminded that when we purchased the Farmer and Gardener, we bought the debts due the establishment, and thus assumed heavy responsibilities, to meet which we solicit those indebted to it to transmit us by mail the subscriptions respectively due. To each individual the sum due by him is a matter of minor importance, but to us, the aggregate amount due, is of the very first importance. We are fully sensible that the difficulties of the monetary affairs of the country have tended to prevent remittances by some, while the small sum of our claims have been forgotten by others in the multiplicity and pressing nature of their more weighty concerns; and fondly believing that none have purposely withheld our dues, these considerations seem to call upon us to remind our patrons of these facts—that there is nothing which so enspirits the conductors of a public journal as promptness in the settlement of their subscription accounts—and that among the gratifying evidences of approbation there are none more pleasing than those which enable them to be just to those to whom they are indebted.

Pleasant—Next to the consciousness of having deserved it, there is nothing more grateful to a sensitive mind than the evidence that one's labors are properly appreciated, and meet the approbation of those for whose benefit or pleasure they may have been exerted. We have no ambition save that which we deem laudable, but if we were to conceal the fact that we felt proud at the receipt of the subjoined letter, we should depart from that line of candor which it has been our desire through life to maintain. The writer of the subjoined letter is an estimable citizen of Philadelphia, who, on his leaving that city a few months since for his estate in Butler county, Pennsylvania, wrote us word of his intention while absent to endeavor to extend our patronage—the handsome manner in which he has redeemed that promise, lays us under renewed obligations of gratitude personally to him, and shall serve to stimulate our exertions in behalf of the cause of Agriculture.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber residing in Philadelphia, now on a visit of business in Butler county, Pennsylvania.

"BUTLER, Penn. Aug. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—In pursuance of my promise to endeavor to procure some additional subscribers to your instructive and entertaining paper, the Farmer and Gardener, I have now to mention that, having shewn some numbers of the work to the following named gentlemen, they are so well pleased with it that they have requested me to desire that their names may be added to your subscription list, and that the paper may be forwarded to each of them directed to Butler, Pa. Hon. ——, Judge of this district; Hon. ——, late member of Congress; Hon. ——, member of Congress elect; and ——, Esq. resident of this place.

With my best wishes for the success of your undertaking, I am, very respectfully, your obt. servt. ——.

We return our thanks to our valued subscriber and correspondent for the expression of his wishes for the success of our undertaking, and will remark to him, that if each of our subscribers had manifested the same warm and disinterested interest, there would be no doubt of our entire and triumphant success. To many we have had occasion before of acknowledging our indebtedness, and to all we would now observe, that we indulge the hope, that the force of the excellent example, now set them, will urge them forward in the noble struggle, of who shall do us the most good. Strifes of this nature, however others may be deplored, are as generous in their conceptions, as they are beneficent in their effects—while they exalt the character of the actors in them, they render a most acceptable service to those who we trust have hearts capable of being properly impressed with the nature of the obligation imposed, by such flattering testimonials of attentions and regard.

Spring Wheat and Baden Corn—A gentleman in Washington writes thus to his friend in this city.

"I write to inquire how your spring wheat succeeded. I have had a fine crop in *Indiana*. My son writes that we shall have 30 bushels an acre, and the quality very fine. The land was *sward*, ploughed in 1836, and the wheat harrowed in last May or the close of April. I have 200 bushels on 7 acres.

My *Baden Corn* is doing well. Some stalks have 11 ears on them: many stalks 5, 6 and 7 ears.

Oats also have done exceedingly well on the prairies; varying from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre, per *estimate*, not being threshed yet."

The gentleman who favored us with the above extract, in his letter enclosing it, says:

"Mr. B—— (a gentleman in Washington who cultivates it in town lots) has 24 ears of corn on two stalks of Baden seed, as I am informed, not having seen it."

[These products each beat the yield of this excellent variety of corn with us. We have a few acres in it, and were delighted in passing through it a few days since to find from 3 to 7 ears on a stalk,—the difference, however, so strikingly in favor of the corn alluded to in the letters above, may be easily accounted for, in the great superiority of the soils in which they have been grown—the prairie lands of Indiana, and the highly manured lots in the vicinity of the capitol, being doubtless much better adapted to urge it forward to excessive yield, than that of ours, which is *new* ground not remarkable for its virgin strength. So far as we are capable of judging, we are of opinion, that the *Baden Corn* is superior to any we have seen grown. Besides its prolific yield of ears, it affords as much if not more, fodder, than any other variety that has as yet come under our observation.]

Dutton Corn—On examining some of our ears of Dutton corn on the 17th instant, we were pleased to find the grain perfectly hard, requiring nothing but a little drying to fit them for grinding—The advantage of growing this variety after a year of scarcity can be duly appreciated by agriculturists. From our experience we are justified in believing that two crops could be grown in the same season in part of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the other southern states.

Niles' Register.—The present proprietor of this excellent work, Col. *William Ogden Niles*, has announced his intention of removing his establishment to Washington City. To say that we regret it, would not be to convey the feelings which actuate us. We most sincerely regret

the removal of so good a friend from our community—we are pained at the idea of a separation from one whose society has so often afforded us pleasure—whose frank and ingenuous deportment and conversation has been at once the source of instruction and the object of our admiration.—But while we know we shall be, personally, losers by his change of residence, we rejoice in all sincerity at it, because we feel confident that his private interest will be promoted. The "Register" is now a national work,—emphatically, a *national* work, and what location so proper for it as the seat of the national government? There, Col. Niles will enjoy opportunities of possessing himself of public documents, which he could not expect elsewhere—there he will have opportunities of conversing with the distinguished men of our country from all quarters, and of enhancing the value of his journal. The Register has been more than a quarter of a century in existence, and is now acknowledged to be the best record of facts in our country. For twenty-five years it was conducted by Col. Niles' father, and found favor not only in America, but in Europe, and is very properly deemed essential to the library of every professional or public man, containing, as it does facts, which are alone *accessible* in its pages. It has often been said of it with great truth, that it furnishes, for its time, the best materials for a history of our country of any other work extant.—In almost every department its collection of incidents is as interesting as complete and full, and we are gratified to bear testimony to the impartiality and sagacity that has marked the course of its present conductor. As an assistant to his honored father, its late proprietor and editor, as well as founder, he possessed advantages of rare occurrence, and it is but justice to say that those advantages were not lost upon him, for in assuming the entire management of it, he proved at once that he was a true knight.

Col. Niles will carry with him our best and most ardent wishes for his entire success, and certain we are that, if it proves commensurate with his deservings, he will have cause to rejoice at his translation to the District of Columbia.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

With some few exceptions, onions are usually raised south of New England, from *sets* grown in the autumn of the previous year, a general impression prevailing that they cannot be matured from seed the same season. This opinion we know from experience to be erroneous, and as such belief has interfered materially with the cultivation of this excellent vegetable, we deem it our duty to state the result of a small experiment we made the present season, with a view of testing whether onions could or could not be grown from seed the same season.

On a small bed in our garden contiguous to our kitchen, we caused the suds made through the last winter to be thrown. Early the last spring we had the bed dug up and thoroughly pulverized, then spread over it a slight dressing of unleached ashes, which was raked in. We then laid off the bed in drills 12 inches apart, and sowed white onion seed therein, as thinly as the operation could be performed with the hand. As the young onions became fit to use, we thinned out the patch, leaving those that remained about 4 inches apart. On the 14th of this month, the onions were gathered, and we had the pleasure of finding that they were fully as large as those which had been raised from sets of last fall's growth. One which we measured was 9¾ inches in circumference, a size large enough for all culinary purposes.

We will venture upon the assertion, that if suitable soil be selected, and the ground be well manured, that onions can not only be raised, but *matured* from seed sown in March. All that is requisite to insure a good crop is to plant at the proper distance in the rows, thin out early, keep the ground well stirred around the roots, and the bed clean from weeds. With proper care we believe that 100 bushels of onions may be raised on an acre, which at the price they bring in the market would prove a crop sufficiently lucrative to satisfy any but a mind inordinately imbued with avarice.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the sample of *Spring wheat*, alluded to by the author of the subjoined communication, nor are we less grateful to him for his kind and prompt attention to the request we published a few weeks since, that persons having knowledge of any experiments on the culture of this wheat would favor us with notices thereof. It is alone by submitting it to the test of actual cultivation, that the value of every new variety of grain, or vegetable, can be known, and hence the propriety of farmers making statements through the public press of all such trials as they may make.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

Mr. Editor—I noticed in your interesting work, a few weeks ago, a request that persons, having a knowledge of experiments being made in the cultivation of the spring wheat, would communicate to you the result. I have observed also, that the repeated failures of the winter crop, have excited among agriculturists in this section of the country much interest, to ascertain whether it is practicable to introduce the spring wheat, and to cultivate it successfully. I am therefore induced to give you a short and hasty account of an experiment, made by a friend of mine, hoping that it may serve to gratify your own curiosity, and that it may be useful to farmers who are directing their attention to this subject. James Renshaw, Esq., of Adams county, Pa., a gentleman of experience and judgment, is the person who has made the experiment, and he states, after carefully attending to the progress of his crop from the time it first vegetated till it matured, that he is convinced that this wheat may be successfully cultivated, and that our soil and climate are well adapted to its growth. His seed was originally imported from Russia, and proved to be a mixture of the white smooth, the white bearded and the red bearded. It was not apparent, however, that either kind grew better than the others. Before being sown, it was soaked twelve hours in strong brine, and was afterwards rolled in sieved ashes. Slacked lime would have been preferred to the ashes, but could not be procured. The quantity sown to the acre was two bushels, and that upon corn ground, which had been prepared by carefully removing the stalks, and manuring. It is not thought, however, that corn ground is at all preferable to any other, but in the language of the gentleman himself, "those who prepared their ground best generally, may expect the best product." No precise time can be recommended for sowing the seed, on account of the variation in the seasons. Though it might be observed, that it would be best to put it in as early as the person is convinced the season will admit. Upon this point every farmer must be governed by his judgment. In this instance the seed was sown the eighth day of April, and the crop was cut the first of August; so that, it was less than four months in springing up and maturing. It presented, about three weeks before it was ripe, when the writer saw it, a most luxuriant appearance. The stalks stood thick upon the ground, and the heads were large and well filled. It was also free, and I am told remained so, from that pest, the rust, which has been ruinous the present season to many crops. I was furnished with a sample of the grain, and also a bunch of heads, which I forward to you. You will perceive the first to be, though not extraordinary for its plumpness and weight, a very fair article, and the latter large and well filled. A SUBSCRIBER.

Westminster, Md. August 8, 1837.

INDIAN CORN.

The New Haven Herald says:—"We have passed our observation upon the markets of N. York and Philadelphia, within a few days. Among other remarkable productions, we noticed several stalks of Indian Corn, each of which had seven separate ears upon it, and one had eight. This was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by Mr. H. L. Ellsworth, while Indian Commissioner at the "Far West."

We suspect the editor of the New Haven Herald is in error in stating that "this was of a peculiar species, the seed having been procured by Mr. H. L. Ellsworth while Indian Commissioner at the 'Far West.'" Our own opinion is, that it

is the *Baden corn*, and instead of being procured at the "Far West," was procured by Mr. Ellsworth of that excellent old pattern of Maryland Farmers, Thomas N. Baden, of Prince George's county, in this state. For the introduction of it to the notice of the agriculturists of our country, Mr. Ellsworth deserves great credit, and for one we tender to him our most grateful homage. It was through him we were induced to cultivate it, and judging from present appearances, we are of opinion that there is no other variety of corn that can compare with it, either in yield of grain or fodder.

SPRING WHEAT.

We find the following interesting letter marked for our insertion in the Lexington (Va.) Gazette of the 4th instant, and while we publish it with pleasure, we commend it to the perusal of our agricultural readers with the more readiness, as it comes from a practical farmer of intelligence. And we hope that the other farmers in the neighborhood of the writer who have tried the same crop, will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the wish expressed by him, and favor the public with their experience and views upon the value of this variety of wheat, as whether the result of their experience be favorable or unfavorable, much good will arise to the farming interests. If favorable, the culture may be advantageously extended; if otherwise, the sooner those reasons which may have operated to produce such opinion are known the better, as it will enable those who have not made the experiment to profit by the experiments of those who have.

SPRING WHEAT.

We ask the attention of the farmers of the county to the following valuble communication from one of our most intelligent and successful agriculturists. They will no doubt concur with us in the opinion, that he richly deserves the thanks of the community for his efforts to extend the cultivation of this valuable grain, (Spring Wheat,) which will secure an almost certain crop of the great staple of the Valley. We expect further information upon the subject from other intelligent farmers of this vicinity. We hope some of them will grind a small parcel of the Wheat, so as to test the quality of the flour. The remainder they will no doubt distribute liberally among their brethren of the plough.

August 1st, 1837.

C. C. Baldwin, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Your note of the 27th ult. requesting information in relation to my success in the cultivation of the Spring Wheat, was not received for several days, and my engagements since, have prevented an earlier answer to the several queries propounded. I will now endeavor to answer them, in the order of your note, as well as I can, from an experiment on three small lots, and for a single season.—The wheat is of the bearded family, with a beautiful, clear, yellow straw, the meshes, I think, placed closer on the head than is usual in that variety; consequently, it gives a better yield from the straw, than a careless observer would suppose, from the length of the head. The grain may be called red, and of medium size, resembling very much the bearded Winter Wheat, common in our county.

In regard to soil, preparation, and time of sowing, I would remark, that in the experiments I have made, I sowed at three times, and on different soils; first, on the last week of February, on a clover fallow, ploughed in the same month; then on a stiff clay, (without clover) about the 15th of March,—ground ploughed near the time of the first lot;—and last a lot of corn land, of medium quality, ploughed the last week in March, and sowed as soon as ploughed. The corn lot gave much the best yield and best grain—standing well and free from injury of any kind until ripe.—The two first lots gave too luxuriant a growth—and the wheat fell before it was made—consequently the grain was somewhat shrivelled, but the straw was clean and free from rust. The quantity sown was about 1½ bushels per acre, which I have no doubt was one-third too much, and the yield near 15 for one, on all the lots together, but considerably more on the corn land. I cut the Spring Wheat, the day I finishd cutting the winter grain, and my belief is, that in ordinary seasons, it will ripen in about the same time. As to its yield in flour, I cannot speak, not having had any ground, but judge from the appearance of the grain, that it will not make as fair flour, as any of the white varieties of Wheat, but that it will yield flour, in quantity and quality, equal to the bearded Winter Wheat, or any of the red wheat common amongst us. In answer to the query, "whether the grain can be advantageously substituted, in whole or in part, for the common winter wheat,"—I have no hesitation in saying, that it should not be substituted in whole, but that I am of opinion that it may be advantageously substituted in part. I think that corn land is the best preparation, and that all, or so much of it, as cannot be well prepared, and sowed in good time with winter Wheat, should be reserved for this crop. Every farmer will at once see how much such an arrangement would relieve him in his fall labours, and with what ease and how handsomely he could prepare his corn land for a spring crop, by removing the stalks off the land at his leisure in the winter to the barnyard.

Your last query is, whether I have seed to dispose of. I have raised more than I wish to sow—but many persons have made application for seed, and until they call and receive what has been promised, I am unable to say how much I will have to spare.

It is my desire to dispose of it in small parcels, and to spread it as widely as possible, believing as I do, that it will be a valuable crop, particularly in situations, and on land subject to injury from the action of the frost,—I believe I have answered all your queries, in a hasty and imperfect way to be sure; but I hope, that as other farmers in the neighborhood have tried the same crop, they will, through pour paper, favour us with their experience and views, and thus any omission of mine will be supplied, or error into which I may have fallen, corrected.

Very Respectfully,
A. T. BARCLAY.

P. S. I ought to have stated that the seed procured from the North, had in it a considerable quantity of oats, and that I was not so particular as some others, who sowed less, in picking them out; consequently, there is still mixed with my wheat, some oats, but not so much as came in the seed.

A. T. B.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

York, Pa., August 10, 1837.

E. P. Roberts, Esq.—Dear Sir,—You express a wish in your valuable paper of the 25th ult., to know the result of the culture of Spring Wheat in different parts of the country. Thinking that perhaps the experiment in this county might be of some advantage to the public, we give it so far as ascertained, with pleasure. Early last fall we ordered from different parts of New York about 100 bushels of the Italian, but succeeded in getting only 63 bushels. This, with the exception of about ten bushels, (which we sowed ourselves) was sold in small quantities to the farmers in this county, and we are gratified to say, it has succeeded far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. It is generally better than the winter wheat. We find too, that it does not require so strong a soil. We have a lot of 4 acres, a thin chesnut soil, improved by lime and manure, which we think will give us 30 bushels to the acre. All that we have heard of is free from mildew and rust, while a larger portion of the winter wheat in this county was injured by it.

The demand already is considerable for seed.

Respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
P. A. & S. SMALL.

Spring Wheat.—The newspapers are beginning to discuss the propriety of our farmers turning their attention to the sowing of Spring Wheat. The wheat which is called *white Tuscan*, having been imported some years since from Tuscany, in Italy. Our farmers would do well to try it. It has been tried with eminent success in some parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Seed wheat could be procured in Baltimore if desired.

Danville (Va.) Reporter.

Spring wheat.—A number of gentlemen, residing in Augusta county, last spring procured and sowed small quantities of the Italian or Spring Wheat. The Staunton Spectator says that the experiment has been highly satisfactory and successful in every instance. "The Senior Editor [of the Spectator] got a bushel, which, after cleansing it of the oats which was mixed with it, left about seven-eighths. This was sown about the middle of March, on a hill side, from which two crops had been taken without manuring, and the yield is estimated by judges at from fifteen to twenty bushels; there being something over thirty dozen. It is a bearded grain, the heads large and well filled, and the straw of a beautiful bright yellow. We have heard of one gentleman whose yield from a peck is fourteen dozen. Benjamin Crawford, Esq., who also succeeded in procuring about a bushel and a half of the seed from New York, we understand estimates his yield at about twenty-five bushels."—*Winchester, Va. Rep. August 9.*

MR. WHITAKER'S IMPROVED SHORT-HORNED DURHAMS.

Our readers are referred to the advertisement of *M. Thomas & Son*, of the sale of Mr. Whitaker's recently imported short-horned Durham Cattle, consisting of 33 head. The sale will take place at *Powelton*, near *Philadelphia*, on Tuesday, the 12th of September proximo.

Having been favored with a copy of the pedigrees of the animals to be sold, we publish them *gratuitously* for the benefit of our subscribers, to many of whom we know they will be acceptable. We have no personal knowledge of this importation, but from the high reputation of Mr. Whitaker as a scientific breeder, we have no doubt that the animals are superior, and well worthy of the attention of gentlemen farmers in this country, who may wish to obtain this breed. It will be seen that the pedigrees are unexceptionable, and trace to some of the best of this most popular stock as recorded in the British herd book.

"These cattle were shipped at the suggestion of Col. *John Hare Powel*, when he examined Mr. Whitaker's stock in England in September last."

PEDIGREES.

COWS, &c.—Lot 1. *Ruth*, red and white, calved in 1831, got by Burley, 1766, dam Young Flower, by Memnon, 2295, g. d. Fancy by Agamemnon, 9, gr. gr. g. d. Madam, by Marshal Beresford, 415, (the Marshal's sister Lilly was sold for 410 guineas,) gr. gr. gr. g. d. Tuberose, by the Lame Bull, 359, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Old Moss Rose, by Suwarrow, 636. Bulled the 23d Feb. by Scrip. 2604.

2. *Adelaide*, roan, calved in 1831, got by Albert, 727, d. Anna, by Pilot, 496, (270 guineas,) Anna got premiums at Manchester and several other shows,) g. d. Ariadne, by Albion, 13, gr. g. d. Brighteyes, by the Lame Bull, 359, gr. gr. g. d. by Shipton, 587, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by a Son of Suwarrow, 636, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by a Son of the Twin-brother to Ben, 660, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Twin-brother to Ben, 660. Bulled the 22d Dec. by Scrip. 2604.

3. *Minna* the 2d, roan, calved Feb. 10, 1832, got by Mr. Whitaker's Edmund, 1954, a son of Frederick, 1060, (Edmund received a premium at Otley,) d. Marmalade, by Dishley Ketton, 982, g. d. by Comus, 1862, gr. g. d. by Reform, 1361, gr. gr. g. d. by a son of Eclipse, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Booth's son of the Twin-brother to Ben, 88. Bulled 7th Jan. by Colossus.

4. *Lucilla*, roan, calved May 27th, 1832, got by Mr. Whitaker's Edmund, 1954, a son of Frederick, 1060, (Edmund received a premium at Otley,) d. Laurustina, by Grazier, 1085, g. d. Miss Cropper, by Rob Roy, 557, gr. g. d. by Barmpton, 54, gr. gr. g. d. by Expectation, 247, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Ostler's Brindled Bull, 1298. Bulled Feb. 1st, by Scrip. 2604.

5. *Empress*, roan, calved in 1832, got by Imperial, 2151, d. by Favorite, 1030, g. d. by Snowball, 2648, gr. g. d. by Wellington, 678, gr. gr. g. d. by Young Sir Dimple, 971, (Sir Dimple's sister Lily was sold for 410 guineas,) gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Layton, 2190, a son of Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872—Empress calved a cow calf on the 10th of May last.

6. *Brighteyes*, roan, calved Jan. 15th, 1833, got by Stapleton, 2698, d. by Stephen, 1456, g. d. Jane by Mark, 2266, gr. g. d. by Mr. Hutchinson's red Bull Rufus, 570. Bulled Dec. 23d, by Colossus.

7. *Beauty*, red and white, calved Sept. 25, 1833, got by Mr. Whitaker's De Veaux, 1916, d. Bell by Mr. Whitaker's Bertram, 1716, g. d. Belvidera, by Mr. Whitaker's Frederick, 1060, gr. g. d. Brighteyes, by Hermit, 305, gr. gr. g. d. Barmpton, by Favorite, 252, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Brighteyes, by Favorite, 252, gr. gr. gr. gr. d. Old Brighteyes, by Favourite, 252, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite, 252, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Punch, 531, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. d. by Hubback, 319, (Hubback's grandsire was out of Barforth, a cow that gave 36 quarts of milk per day, and from which was produced 16 lbs. of butter, of 24 ounces each, within the week, for two successive weeks,) gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Snowdon's bull, 612, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by James Masterman's bull, 422, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. d. by Mr. Waistell's bull, 669. Bulled 12th March by Berryman, see Omissions.

8. *Vermilion*, red, calved Dec. 24th, 1833, got by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377, d. Venus, by Sir Walter, 2638, g. d. Vestris, by Cato, 1794, gr. g. d. Verbina, by a son of Wellington, 679, gr. gr. g. d. a favorite cow, bred by the late Mr. Robertson, of Ladykirk, whose stock were descended from the Messrs. Collings'. Bulled April 15, by Berryman, see Omissions.

9. *Nonsuch*, roan, calved March 19th, 1834, got by Reformer, 2512, (half brother to Colossus) d. Red Lady, by a son of Warlaby, 672, g. d. Lady, by Young Comet, 905, gr. g. d. Lady, by a son of Windsor, 998, (Windsor's sister Mary was sold for 300 guineas,) gr. gr. g. d. Lady, by Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Lady, by Eclipse, 1948, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. Lady, descended direct from the Studley White Bull, 627, for the last sixty years.

10. *Media*, roan, calved in April, 1834, got by Thorp, 2757, d. by Wonder, g. d. by Wellington, 678, gr. g. d. by Mars, 412, gr. gr. g. d. by Ladrone, 358, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Luke Seymour's Sweepstakes. Media calved a bull calf on the 9th of April last.

11. *Ruby*, red, calved in June, 1834, got by William, 2640, d. by Wellington, 2824, g. d. by Blaize, 75, gr. g. d. by Lame Bull, 358, gr. gr. g. d. by Bolingbroke, 86.

12. *Mayflower*, roan, calved in August, 1834, got by Sir Walter, 2639, d. Manuella, by Marquis, 2270, g. d. by Leopold, 2199, gr. g. d. by Dundas, 1943, gr. gr. g. d. by Cupid, 177, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Simon, 590, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Punch, 531, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Bolingbroke, 86. Bulled 21st Dec. by Baronet, 1686.

13. *Profitable*, roan, calved in November, 1834, got by Mr. Flint's Young Ebor, d. Useful by Garton, 2052, a grandson of Mr. Whitaker's Frederick, 1060, g. d. by Baron, 59, a son of Harold, 291, (201 guineas,) gr. g. d. by Bracken, 91, gr. gr. g. d. by Ketton, 346. Bulled April 1st, by Primo.

14. *Clarkville*, roan, calved Feb. 7th, 1835, got by Lottery, d. by Wonder, g. d. by Wellington, 678, gr. g. d. by Mars, 412, gr. gr. g. d. by Ladrone, 358, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Luke Seymour's Sweepstakes. Bulled Dec. 19th, by Acmon, 1606.

15. *Virginia*, roan, calved in March, 1835, got by Lottery, d. by Young Rockingham, 2547, g. d. by Wonder, gr. g. d. by Wellington, 678, gr. gr. g. d. by Mars, 412, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Ladrone, 358, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Luke Seymour's Sweepstakes. Bulled Feb. 3d, by Acmon, 1606.

16. *Woodbine*, roan, calved Oct. 4th, 1835, got by Mr. Robson's William, d. Woodville, by a bull of Mr. Robson's, and she was descended from Mr. Booth's stock for the last 21 years. Mr. Robson's William was got by Studley Royal, d. by a son of Pilot, 496, g. d. by Young Albion, 15, gr. g. d. by Apollo, 36. Studley Royal by a bull of Mr. Morton's of Lowfield's, d. by Memnon, 1221, g. d. (received a premium at Otley,) by Peacock's old roan bull, by Wellington, gr. g. d. Mr. Milthorp's cow, and she got two premiums at Otley.

17. *Belicia*, roan, calved in Feb. 1836, got by Algernon, 1631, d. Beatrice, by Sir Charles, 1440, g. d. Bobtail, by Kirkharle, 2178, gr. g. d. by Baronet, 62, (Baronet was sold for 350 guineas,) gr. gr. g. d. the Newton Hall cow, by Duke, 226.

BULLS.—Lot 18. *Colossus*, roan, calved in February, 1834; got by Ambo, 1636, d. Beauty, by Imperial, 2151, g. d. Beauty, by Favourite, 1030, gr. g. d. Beauty, by young Dimple, 971, gr. gr. g. d. Daisy, by Wellington, 678, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Beauty, by Duke, alias Young Comet, 905, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Eclipse, a Son of Mr. James Brown's White Bull, 98.

19. *Nimrod*, red, calved January 12th, 1835; got by Reformer, 2512, d. Cherry, by Imperial, 2151, g. d. by Harrison's Son of Windor, 693, (Windsor's sister Mary was sold for 300 guineas) gr. g. d. Lady, by Young Dimple, 971, gr. gr. g. d. Cherry, by Favourite, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Old Cherry, by Goldfinder, 1075.

20. *Hector*, red and white, calved May 20th, 1835; got by Charles, 1815, d. by Driver, 1928, g. d. by son of Dash, 2668, gr. g. d. by Jupiter, 342, gr. gr. g. d. by Pope, 514 gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Chilton, 136—Richard, 1376,—Rufus, 570,—Charles, 127,—St. John, 572,—Dash, 191,—White Bull, 421, were all used by the breeder of Hector.

21. *Sir Robert*, red, calved May 25th, 1835; got by Young Magog, 2247, d. Rosebud, by Richard, 1376, g. d. by Fitz Remus, 2025, gr. g. d. by Whitworth, 695, gr. gr. g. d. by Charles, 127—Colonel Mellish and Mr. Champion paid 450 guineas for the use of Charles for two years.

22. *Melbourne*, red roan, calved in September 1835; got by Monitor, 2331, d. Violet, by Memnon, 2296, g. d. Red Rose, by Snowdrop, 2655, gr. g. d. by Barmpton, 1677, gr. gr. g. d. by Waverly, 2819—Melbourne obtained a premium at Durham in 1837, and his dam received one at the same place in 1836.

23. *Primo*, roan, calved January 16th, 1836; got by Colossus, 1847, d. Spinster, by Meteor 2nd, 2305, g. d. Elvira, by Baronet, 774, gr. g. d. Emerald, by Meteor, 432, (270 guineas,) gr. gr. g. d. Lavinia, by Comet, 155, (100 guineas)—(the late Colonel Mellish refused 250 guineas for Lavinia when a few months old. She got three premiums,)—gr. gr. gr. g. d. Lily, by Mr. Collings'

son of Favourite, 352, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Collings' son of Favourite, 252 gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by a Bull of Mr. Chapman's of Dinsdale, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Grimstons' Bull, 282.

24. *Maxwell*, roan, calved February 7th, 1836; got by Kilnshaw, 2175, a son of Mr. Whitaker's Charles, 878, d. Jasmine, by Mr. Whitaker's Edmund, 1954, a son of Frederick, 1060, g. d. by Comus, 1862, gr. g. d. a good roaned Cow from Darlington.

25. *Llewelyn*, roan, calved May 13th, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Reverend H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377, g. d. Grizel, by Young Warlaby, 2812, gr. g. d. by a son of Sir Dimple, 594,—(Sir Dimple's sister Lily, was sold at Mr. C. Collings' sale for 410 guineas,)—gr. gr g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan Bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872.

26. *Colostra*, white, calved May 20th, 1836; got by Colossus, 1847, d. Miss Fairfax, (half sister to Young Phyllis, sold to Mr. Harness, Ohio) by Mr. Whitaker's Fairfax, 1023, a son of Frederick, 1060, g. d. Lily, by Young Warlaby, 2812, gr. g. d. by Young Dimple, 971, a son of Sir Dimple, 594,—(Sir Dimple's sister Lily, was sold at Mr. C. Collings, sale for 410 guineas,)—gr. gr. g. d. by Snowball, 2648, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872.

27. *Miser*, white, calved May 25th, 1836; got by Goldfinder, 2066, d. Paulina, by a son of Matchem, 2678, g. d. by Falstaff, 1993, gr. g. d. by Richard, 1376, gr. gr. g. d. by Jupiter, 342, &c. &c.—Goldfinder was got by Charles, 1815, d. by Driver, 1925, g. d. by a son of Dash, 191, gr. g. d. by Richard, 1376, gr. gr. g. d. by Rufus, 570, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Pope, 514,—Charles, 127,—Chilton, 136, Dash, 191,—St. John, 572,—and the White Bull, 421, were all used by the breeder of Goldfinder,—Paulina, the dam of Miser, gave 16 quarts of milk twice a-day.

28. *Brutus*, roan, calved in June, 1836; got by Holywell, 2132, d. Buxom, by Sir Walter, 1459, a son of Frederick, 1060, g. d. Empress, by Herod, 308, a son of Harold, 291, (Harold, 201 guineas) gr. g. d. Strawberry, by Count, 170, (a son of young Countess, sold at Mr. C. Colling's Sale for 206 guineas) gr. gr. g. d. Venus, by Badsworth, 47, (Badsworth was half brother to Patriot —Patriot was sold for 500 guineas) gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Coate's son of the Twin-brother to Ben, 660, gr. gr. gr. g. d. bred by the late Sir George Strickland.

29. *Delight*, red, calved June 8th, 1836, got by Barden, 1674, d. Venus, by Young Colling, 1843 g. d. Lingcropper, by Remus, 550, a son of Comet, (1000 guineas,) gr. g. d. Pink, by Sedbury, 1424, gr. gr. gr. d. Beauty. by Hollings, 2131, gr. gr. gr. g. d. Lingcropper, by Partner, 2409, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Hutton's Bull of Marske, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Marske, 418, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. bought of Mr. R. Alcock, who was the owner of the Sire of Mr. C. Collings' celebrated Cow Favorite, or Lady Maynard.

30. *Prince of Wales*, roan, calved July 4th, 1836, got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Reverend Henry Berry, d. Quince, bred by Mr. Whitaker, by Second-Hubback, 1423, g. d. Queen Oak, bred by Mr. Whitaker, by Mr. Whitaker's Edward, 1092, gr. g. d. Prettyface, bred by Mr. Whitaker, by Frederick, 1060, (a Son of Comet, 1000 guineas,) gr. gr. g. d. Pretty Lass, by Harold, 291, (201 guineas,) gr. gr. gr. g. d. Prettymaid, by Duke, 225, gr. gr. gr. gr. d. by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull, 872, gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. direct to the Studley White Bull, 627.

31. *Lord Fairfax*, white, calved in August, 1836; got by Elector, 1963, a Son of Mr. Whitaker's Edmund, 1954, d. Daisy, by Mr. Whitaker's Fairfax, 1023, g. d. Lucy, by Warlaby, 672, gr. g. d. by Lord Grantham's Snowball, 2648.

32. *Bruce*, yellow red, calved Sept. 14, 1836, got by Mr. Whitaker's Colossus, 1847, d. Lady Mary, by Lord Spencer's Mercury, 2301, g. d. Laurustina, by Grazier, 1085, gr. g. d. Miss Cropper, by Rob Roy, 557, gr. gr. g. d. by Barmpton, 54, gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Expectation, 247, gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. Ostler's Brindled Bull, 1298.

33. *Celebrity*, roan, calved 17th March, 1834, by Hubback 2142, a son of Mr. Whitaker's Fairfax, 1023, D. Chilton by Don Juan, 1023, g. d. by Lindrick 1170, gr. g. d. by Sir Alexander, 591, g. g. d. by North Star, 459, Celebrity, calved a quey calf on the 30th of May last.

☞For pedigrees of bulls, without numbers, see Omissions, within 3d vol. of Coates' herd book—The 2d and 3d vols. of Coates' herd book to be had at the time of sale.

[For the Farmer and Gardener.]

MANURING BY A SYSTEM OF COW-PENNING.

[*Continued.*]

Mr. Roberts—There is no other subject in agricultural improvement, on which more valuable matter has been given to the public, than that of *fabricating*, *preserving*, and *applying* manures.—Connected with all the plans, so ingenious, and excellent, given to the public, it must however be acknowledged, that there is a vast deal of *transportation*, and consequently much *time* and *labor* consumed, and evidently, much *force* absolutely necessary to carry on the different systems—excellent when that force *is to be had.*

To diminish this *time*, *labor*, and necessity of considerable *force* being employed, or in other words, many hands, which by the bye, thousands of industrious men cannot command, was my great object, for I happened to be one of those that had it not. To fall on a plan then, combining all the advantages of the different plans, and at the same time lessen by the *manner of conducting the operation*, of *making and applying* manure, the consumption of *time*, *labor*, and *force*, I now kept steadily in view. I selected a piece of level land, or nearly so, of twenty acres, being part of an "old clearing," that had been "put to death" by a Goth, who had been engaged in the work several years, applying each year a crop of *corn*, *without peas.* The deadened trees which had been originally very heavy timber, still standing thick upon the land, my Goth having a "natural" *aversion* to heavy timber, and who was often heard loudly to swear, that *mauls*, *wedges*, and seven-pound patent axes were most foolish and abominable inventions, that we could make out well without; *fire* doing the business better, and as for rails, good poles were infinitely more *convenient*, and which, by permitting briars to grow up along with them, was "ten times more *impenetrable* and *durable.*" After my crop was laid by, I commenced, and cut down every stick of timber, saving the *prime*, for rails, posts, &c.: the balance was cut at 12 feet length. Adjacent, I found a large ledge of lime-stone rock, with much on the surface of the ground. This rock I had gathered, and hauled in carts, (*fitted for the purpose,*) to the ground, and in piling up my wood to burn off, laid alternate stratas of lime-stone rock, building up each pile sufficiently high, to lay on the rock with convenience. With those heaps, I had the field literally covered, and I do not suppose, that any field ever received a fairer *liming* or *ashing.*

For the purpose of preparing this field for the full operation of my theory, I gave a crop of corn and peas, after the liming. In tending those crops, I mixed the *lime*, and *ashes*, and *soil* perfectly. After removing the pea crop, I commenced my "cow-penning" system on the land. I picked the peas early as possible. To be fairly understood, I deemed this previous *cultivation essential*, as it *prepared* the land to *absorb* the *urine* of the different animals put on it, as well as all other *liquid matter* that might be deposited.

My stock amounted to one hundred head of different *cattle*, *horses* and *mules*; about two hundred head of *hogs*, and one hundred head of *sheep* and *goats.*

In the first place I procured, while cutting down my timber, a set of *rails*, *twenty feet in length*, sufficient to enclose *two acres*, dividing this lot by a cross fence, precisely. In consequence of selecting chesnut, and the heart of poplar, they are *light* and *durable.* For each pannel I had one *flat* heart of whiteoak rail, requiring *two* hands to put it on, also two chesnut rails, *heavy*, to lock with. The rails are *readily* moved about by a stout person. Two *portable* gates fixed on, and in a frame, also readily movable, which owing to their construction, stand all together on the *top of the ground*, constituted my whole pen establishment, excepting the four moveable racks, made of durable wood, and fixed on four wheels, each of the wheels being cut from an old seasoned poplar. On the *gates*, and the *racks*, *hot pitch* was liberally bestowed once a year, with a little spanish brown mixed in it. At each side of the gate frames, holes of two inches, at proper distances, received the one end of the rails, the end being fitted for the purpose. In putting up my pen, I first fixed my gate to the place required, working from it, on each side, previously stepping off the ground—say one acre.

I commenced on one of the lots, by penning in it nightly, and *part* of the day, my *sheep* and *goats* for *one week.* The next week I move them into the *second*, adjoining pen, replacing them in the first, by penning in it *every kind of stock* I have remaining. This operation is however confined to *dry* weather. *Rainy* nights and *weather*, they are found under sheds at my *permanent dung-steads*, near my barn, stables, &c. Preparatory to putting in the lots, my *stock*, I have the surface covered with *leaves*, effectually. For this I am completely provided with the proper low wheel carts, oxen baskets, &c. The *leafing* day there is a "levy en masse" made, being a business like silk making, at which every thing can "take a hand." *Saturday* is always this day, unless as our good auctioneer says, "if *rainy*, the next fair day."—After the leaves are deposited they are immediate-

ly covered with *weeds*, if the season of the year gives them. The weeds keep the first in place. As the proportion of *woodland* to cleared soil is almost always a fair majority, on the side of the timber land, there is a certain unfailing supply of *leaves*—not so with weeds. In a well managed plantation they become scarce, at which time, I resort to the *pure pine woods* with a large waggon, and get *pine straw*—for *stiff* land a *superior* resource. During the *two weeks*, the tumbling of *sand*, *clay*, or *mire*, as the case may be, *is not omitted*, and if need be, a little hiring is resorted to rather than omit this part of the system, as the wages are viewed as money put out at *high interest*. The sand, clay, or mud, as the case may be, becomes perfectly incorporated with it. Every *Saturday* a pen is *moved*, and *laid up*, and here is what I conceive the "jet of the action." On Saturday at *break of day*, by *previous* appointment, (every one knowing before hand the part that is assigned, and no excuse admitted for not being ready,) the horn blows. The four stoutest men go to moving the PEN, for only one is moved weekly, viz: the new pen to be made for the *sheep* and *goats*. It will be seen by laying it down on paper, that the pen to be moved, has but *three* sides to move, and one side merely to *shift*, as the new pen will be attached to one of the sides of the old one, *nearest*. This is the work of the *first hour*, never exceeding.

As soon as the pen is moved, and ready for the cattle at night, the same stout hands with each a *broad*, and *strong*, and *sharp* hoe, commences the drawing up the contents of the old pen in hillocks. Without any loss of time in marking off, they stand just so far from each other, that their hoes (when they stand where they intend the hillock to be made,) will touch each man, drawing first all the manure, clay, sand, mud, weeds, leaves, &c., around him, up to a hill.—He then commences "de nova," and draws the earth up on top of the first, so as to cover the manure completely, and to the depth of *one foot at least*. In a short time the whole lot of ground resembles a piece of meadow, well set with "hay cocks"—and the work now stands, after being well patted with the back of the hoe, until planting time—or this last is done with a broad wooden paddle made for the purpose, leaving them smooth and well formed, to throw off the rain.

[From the Horticultural Register.]

ON THE CULTURE OF THE ONION.

By Mr. Towers.

Season of planting.—In February or very early in March, a number of small onions of the variety called Spanish or Reading, should be collected, the bulbs not to exceed an inch and a half in diameter; those of one inch will do very well, but they ought to be round, flattish, perfectly formed, and not in a growing state. It must be remembered that each of the onions should produce two, three, or four new ones, and the calculation might be founded upon this probable return. The upper soil of the bed, if it be dry, should be sprinkled, and then beaten with the flat side of a spade to a firm and level surface; the angles of the squares to be nine inches apart. Some persons might prefer to stretch the line, and to plant row after row, the onions to stand in quincunx or alternate order; but whatever be the mode adopted, the surface should not be broken up, and an onion if to be placed on the soil, at every angle of the squares, or at an equal distance, along the line, and firmly pressed down till it be half immersed. Care must be taken also to let the root be fixed straight, so as to send its fibres perpendicularly downwards; the growth of the plant will then from the first be quite upright, and the bulb will be fixed firmly in its place; whereas, if the bulb lie on one side, it is very liable to be displaced. Worms are troublesome visitors on these occasions; therefore, soot, air-slacked lime or ashes should be dusted freely over the surface: the operator must also be on the alert to refix any bulb which may be disturbed.

If the weather be early dry and parching in March, water may be safely given by making holes, sloping diagonally, from the centre of the intervals towards the lines of bulbs, but to at least four inches below them, and in these, water may be freely poured. In frosty weather, of course, nothing of the kind will be attempted, but in dry warm seasons, too much water cannot be given to the under strata; the surface soil, on the contrary, should be as dry as posible.

Under favorable circumstances, growth will be rapidly established, and the gardener will have to observe many interesting and beautiful phenomena. Leaves will at first be developed, but these are not now the organs of nutrition to the parent bulb, from the coated layers of which they indeed proceed. A system of foliage is indeed vitally requred, but its energy in the present instance, can be diverted from that course which nature ordains it to take. In this second year, the leaves are destined to nourish the progressing organs of fructification, and it will be observed that each bulb sooner or later, produces a flower stalk, with its umbel of flowers concealed within their spathe at the summit. As soon as this head at the point of the flower stalk, shall be distinctly seen, it must be pinched or cut off. Upon this operation depends the entire success of the plantation; for if the flowers develope, and the seed vessels enlarge, the bulbs will have no successors. A second, perhaps a third, flower sheath may appear, and must be immediately obliterated; this done, the leaves become stronger, and their laborated juices are instantly diverted, and called in aid of those germs of young bulbs which lie in embryo, and would perish with the parent, were the seed bearing processes allowed to be carried to any considerable extent.

After the final excision of the flower stem, a singular change, or rather a new development, takes place in the bulb. From being soft and spongy, owing to the previous exhaustion of the layers, they begin to re-acquire solidity,—that is, they appear to acquire it, for the phenomenon is in reality dependent upon the progressive, but almost secret, production of one or more new bulbs. Nothing can be more impressive than this mysterious development; its course can scarcely be traced. I do not dare to assert, that a practised eye, gifted with a peculiar quickness in discerning physiological mutations, may not mark and detect those which are wrought in the formation and the enlargement of the new onions; but I do say, that among above ninety plants which I obtained last summer, neither I myself, nor a youth who planted the old bulbs, could trace the progress of the new ones. I may be excused for quoting the passage which I wrote in my diary, because it may be considered more simply true to the then observed facts, than any thing I could now pen from recollection.

"As the leaves advanced, the bulbs became soft and exhausted; as flower heads arose, they were pinched off and gradually new bulbs formed, two, three, and four to each, the old bulb and skin vanishing in a way not to be detected."

I admit I have adopted this mode of planting but once, and, therefore, may have been in some degree misled. A future experiment will perhaps lead to more correct observations. I hope, however, that numbers may be induced to inquire for themselves; they will assuredly be recompensed by a very excellent crop of good onions, of a medium size, either in June or July. Mine, of 1835, was retarded by the extreme drought and piercing nights of May, and I had not attended to the previous preparation of the bed. I have expressly selected the Spanish or Reading onion for this summer crop, because it is mild and pleasant in flavor, and may be grown to greater perfection at the season; the process is worthy of the variety, and the variety is adapted to the process. The summer onions do not keep very long, nor is the Spanish a long keeper at all; hence particularly improper for the full winter crop, which ought to be hardy and of high flavor. I might have chosen the *Tripoli*, which produces the largest bulbs, so large, indeed, that Mr Knight assured me he had grown several bulbs that weighed more that two pounds each, but it is very apt to decay. Many gardeners affect the variety termed the underground or *potato* onion; but the process I have described furnished, I think, an excellent substitute for it, especially as the flavor of the Spanish is far more delicate than that of the underground bulb. I claim none of the merit of discovering the foregoing method of multiplying the bulbs; but am certain that if practised by any, it is known to very few persons, and my remarks will tend to diffuse the knowledge of it.

Seed Crop.—These fine large onions may be raised pure to their originals, by planting imported bulbs in a warm situation, exposed to the sun. The season might be the same as that of planting for a summer crop, and the soil a rich, mellow, sandy loam, well manured. The foregoing process for bulbs is adapted to the culture of seeding onions, with this especial exception, that the flower heads must be encouraged, and each step supported by a stake, as it advances in height. I am inclined to believe that were the imported bulbs of the Tripoli, Spanish, and Portuguese planted, one in a large pot of very rich soil, about the first week in January, protected under glass in a common garden pit or vinery, not in action, and finally transplanted, with the ball of fibres entire, when all danger from severe frost had ceased, a month would be gained, which, in the month, might be found of some consequence, as the seed would be matured by an August sun. —*Canterbury (Eng.) Journal.*

Stave Cutting Machine.—We were interested the other day, in looking at a Stave Cutting Machine, the late invention of Messrs. Merrick and

Loncey, two ingenious machinists of this town. The present method of working out a stave with a shave by hand, we take it, is the most slow and difficult part of the operation in making a barrel. This machine, with its companion for joining and matching, must therefore prove of great importance and saving of labor. It must prove a great facility in those places where flour and provisions are put up in large quantities. It is a very simple affair, to be operated by horse power.—The saws are like two cylinders, or two halves of a barrel revolving swiftly, striking the wood at each end, and running to the centre, till the stave is sawed out, the shape of the saw giving the stave its suitable bend. At the instant the stave is cut to the centre, it falls under the machine, and at the same instant, a spring throws back the saws to their starting point, for another stave, and so on with great rapidity. Another machine joints and matches them for putting up. With these machines we are assured that two men can make the staves ready for a barrel in *three minutes!* With larger or smaller saws, casks of any size may be made, from a hogshead to a powder or white lead cask. There is no loss of timber by the process, and the staves may be sawed of any thickness desired. The inventors have obtained a patent.

Mr. Merrick has recently invented an engraving machine. An iron or sealing wax cast is made of the medal to be engraved. This is so placed in the machine (which is turned with a crank by hand) as to control the movements of the graving tool as it traces the lines on the copper, in obedience to its pattern, with the accuracy of a human hand. The graver may be so fixed as to increase or diminish the size of the engraving from that of the pattern or medal.—*Springfield Republican.*

WILSON'S MOWING MACHINE.

The day succeeding the mowing exhibition at Flatbush, we gave the same a cursory notice. From circumstances beyond the control of the persevering inventor of the machine, the experiment was not so successful as expected. In addition to a deceptive plat of ground which was covered with stones, and the grass rank, in the midst of the exhibition, the rain fell in torrents, which drove the spectators from the field. Since then another public trial of it has been made, and the result may be gathered from the following certificate of the gentlemen appointed by the American Institute, to witness and testify to its merits, to which we have nothing to add, except that the judges are all intelligent and respectable, and with the exception of one, a machinist, practical farmers, residing on Long Island, whose opinions and judgment command the respect of all to whom they are known.—*New York Sun.*

CERTIFICATE.—We, the undersigned at the request of the American Institute of New York, attended the exhibition of Wilson's Mowing Machine, the 19th instant. It was operated by horse power, on the farm of Doctor Vanderveer, Flatbush, Long Island. A number of circumstances occurred at that time unfavorable to its operation, which induced us to desire a fuller and more satisfactory test than that occasion afforded. We have since tested it effectually on the farm of Mr. Abraham Lott. It has performed to our entire satisfaction, and it is our opinion that it will prove a useful agricultural machine. The ground to be mowed must be smooth. It is not necessary it should be level, but it must be free from holes, small hillocks and stones; and it should be moved by animal power that is uniform and steady; and, we believe, under such circumstances, one man with two horses, would perform the work of ten or twelve men. And in certain parts of our country, for instance on our western prairies, we think it would be of great value. The different parts of the machine appear strong, and, as we should judge, well calculated to keep in order. It sharpens itself at the very time it is cutting, which we think an important property of this invention.

On the whole, we are of opinion that Mr. Wilson's perseverance and ingenuity merit the gratitude of the public, for perfecting a labor-saving machine which promises to become an important acquisition to agriculture.

ABRAHAM LOTT,
GERRIT KNOWENHOVEN,
DAVID JOHNSON,
GERRIT VANDERVEER,
JAMES HAMILTON.

Flatbush, 25th July, 1837.

(From the New England Farmer.)

SMUT IN WHEAT.

South Bridgton, (Me.) July 31, 1837.

To T. G. FESSENDEN, Ed. N. E. Farmer:

Sir:—Your correspondent in the present volume, page 20, is wishing for the experience of others in relation to smut in wheat.

Believing it to be the duty of every man to communicate any facts within his knowledge, which may tend to promote the public weal, I send you the experience I have had in relation to the culture of wheat.

Some more than forty years since, my father was directed, by an Englishman living near him, to prepare his wheat for sowing, in the following manner:—To one bushel of wheat placed in a large tub, add three quarts of *slacked* lime; let the wheat be higher at the sides of the tub, than in the middle where the lime is to be placed;—take a sufficient quantity of brine, as strong as it can be made with salt in *boiling* water, and apply the same moderately to the lime; and by continually stirring the same, make it into a white-wash; then with a hoe or shovel, mix it well together, so that every kernel will be whited. The brine to be applied *hot*. This to be done 12 or 24 hours before sowing.

Previous to this, we had much smutty wheat. Since then it has invariably been prepared in this manner, and I never have seen ten heads of smut in my fields. My neighbors generally practice the same mode of preparing their seed, and I seldom hear of smut. As the usefulness of any preparation must be tested by experience, there are two additional facts within my knowledge, which are in point. A man near me sowed his wheat prepared as above; not having quite sufficient seed. He sowed about four quarts of some kind of seed unlimed. This produced at least one fourth smut, while there was not any among the other. Two men bought each two bushels of fine seed wheat from the same cask—sowed it about the same time, and on land similar. One of them prepared his wheat according to the foregoing directions, and had no smut. The other did not, and had nearly one fourth smut. If the wheat is smutty, I should advise to wash it clean and *dry* it before applying the lime. P.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
IMPORTED SHORT HORNED CATTLE AT PHILADELPHIA.

On TUESDAY, 12th Sept. 1837, at 11 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at public sale by catalogue, at Powelton, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia,

33 HEAD of Mr. Whitaker's improved short horned CATTLE, viz. 18 COWS and 15 BULLS.

☞These cattle were shipped from England at the suggestion of Col. John Hare Powel, when he examined Mr. Whitaker's stock in September last, and are well worthy of attention.

M. THOMAS & SON, Aucs.

Philadelphia, Aug. 1837.

☞A catalogue with the pedigrees, &c. may be seen at the office of the Farmer and Gardener.

At the same time will be sold a thorough bred SPANISH JACK, imported from Spain in 1836. Also a three years old, and from very superior Jennets.

au 22 2t

CABBAGE SEED, &c.
FOR SUMMER AND FALL SOWING.

Just received, an additional lot of Early York Cabbage Seed of the Scotch short stalk variety, imported from Edinburgh. This cabbage is full as early as the English Early York, larger head, very dwarf, and is decidedly superior to all early cabbage seed for fall sowing. Also, Early dwarf Paris, Early Battersea, Early George, Bullocks-heart, Flat Dutch, Savoy and other Cabbage Seeds. Large Holland Cauliflower, and Kale Seed, of various sorts, among which is the Delaware Kale, the best sort for fall sowing, color dark green, tinged with purple, the leaf tender and curled.

IN STORE,

Corn Salad, Curled Endive, early Curled Cilicia, brown Dutch and large white head Cabbage Lettuce seeds; black and white Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish seed for fall sowing, the latter a superior sort, and will produce well if sown at any season of the year.

Will be in store in a few days, the Pye Plant or Tart Rhubarb seed, producing a very choice vegetable, and should be cultivated in every garden.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.
Light, near Pratt street wharf.

aug 22 A R V P 2aw3w 3w

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

HAVING procured the best machinist in Maryland, we are now ready to fill all orders entrusted to our care, for the following implements:——WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS, &c. all of which articles are made in superior style—They also manufacture GRAIN CRADLES warranted superior to any ever manufactured in Baltimore for cost of cutting, and saving of grain, being peculiarly adapted to the economy of force and labor.—PLOUGHS of all descriptions neatly got up. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves; the subscribers being confident that all persons competent to discriminate between the relative value of implements of husbandry, will give the preference to theirs. JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

je 27 4t Fronting Grant and Ellicott sts.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber has now growing at his residence about 2 miles east of BALTIMORE, MD. between 25,000 and 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which will be ready for sale this fall.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS,
August 15. Baltimore, Md

WHITE TURKEYS, GEESE AND PIGS.

THE subscriber has for sale a few pair of pure White Turkeys, large Westphalia white Geese, and Barnitz white Pigs, which will be sent to order, cooped and furnished with feed suitable for a voyage, at $10 a pair for the latter, and $5 a pair for the two former.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
au 7 4t At Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday*

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs	6 50	8 00
Corn, yellow	bushel	93	95
White,	"	—	102
Cotton, Virginia,	pound	11	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	13½
Feathers,	pound.	50	—
Flaxseed,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 50	11 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	9 00	9 50
" " wagon price,	"	—	—
City Mills, super	"	8 00	8 25
" extra	"	8 50	—
Susquehanna,	"	9 37	—
Rye,	"	5 75	6 00
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	24 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 50	—
Grass Seeds, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	7 50	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	75	1 00
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	18 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 75	6 87
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
Lime,	bushel.	32	35
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	38	40
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	87	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 37	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	70	75
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	1 75	1 80
Red, best	"	1 65	1 70
Maryland inferior	"	1 20	1 40
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	34	35
" in hhds.	"	—	33
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—
		washed.	unwash
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	—	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	—	13½
Shoulders, do	"	—	11
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	10	10½
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 06
Chop Rye,	"	—	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
Lard,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	2½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	2
Salisbury,	2 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	2½
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	2
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	1
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York State,	3a4
Chambersburg,	1	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	New Hampshire,	3a3½
York,	1	Maine,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	6	North Carolina,	6
Do. [over 5]	2	South Carolina,	8a10
Michigan Banks,	10	Georgia,	do
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans,	15

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the sale of a lot of first rate Italian Spring wheat, begs leave to notify those who may desire to procure seed, that he is prepared to receive orders for the same. This wheat will be cleaned with great care, put up in tight barrels, and sold in lots of one or more barrels. As the quantity the undersigned expects to receive will not be more than 140 barrels, persons desirous of procuring a supply will make early application. The price will be $3½ per bushel, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the grain. For the guidance of purchasers, he would mention that each barrel is supposed to contain about 3 1-2 bushels of wheat.

Address, (post paid) EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
jy 25 4t Baltimore, Md.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received his general supply of fresh Garden Seeds from the Messrs. Landreth's of Philadelphia—those for retailing bearing their label and warranted. The Messrs. Landreths grow the most of the seeds they vend, and theirs is the oldest and probably the most extensive establishment in this country, and their seeds have no rival as to quality. Orders from country dealers will be supplied at short notice. Catalogues furnished gratis.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
Feb. 14

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS,
ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

ASSES AND STRAW CUTTERS.

I. I. HITCHCOCK, Agricultural agent, Philadelphia, offers for sale several JACKS and JENNETS, equal in size and in their qualities of good breeders to any animals of the species in the United States, ranging from 13 to 14 hands high, of good age, the Jacks all thoroughly proved, several of the females having foals now by their sides, and all in foal by first rate jacks.

He is also agent for the sale of Green's patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, a late invention, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1st. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it very efficiently.

2d. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed for any other machine, even when worked by horse or steam power.

3d. The knives (12 in number) owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter; and when they have to be ground, they are as easily taken out and replaced, as a scythe or hay knife.

4th. The machine is simple in its construction, consisting of very few parts or pieces, which are made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use, to get out of order. It is about 3½ feet long, 2 feet broad, and 3 feet high, weighing about 150 lbs.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

MOBILE, Ala. Jan. 25, 1837.

I. I. Hitchcock, Esq.—Dear sir—I observe by the Farmer and Gardener, that you are agent for the sale of "Green's patent Straw Cutter." I have had one in use on my farm in North Alabama for fifteen months. I feed with cut oats about 50 head of horses, mules, &c. and find it of great use—far superior to any other cutting knife I have ever seen, and I have them that cost from 5 to $50. Indeed its real value can be known only by those who use it.

I have commenced a plantation in Mississippi, and will this spring sow 50 acres of oats; and as a means of economy as well as an immense saving of labor, I wish my farm supplied with one of the machines above mentioned. Will you please to select me a good one, have it well oiled and packed, and shipped to this city.

JAMES ELLIOTT, Gainsville, Ala.

The machine is kept at No. 5 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price $32 in the store. When sent out of the store, the packing, drayage and shipping will cost about $1 more, say $33. Address I. I. HITCHCOCK,
au 22 eowtf Philadelphia.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE—A first rate SMITH PRESS, the platen 24 by 36 inches, which will work a form the size of the daily papers in Baltimore. It has the latest improvements of the patentee, has been in use a short time, and is as good as new. Any printer requiring a press of this size, cannot be better supplied than by the purchase of this. It can be examined while in operation, and any one at a distance disposed to purchase, is requested to select some printer to inspect it. The original cost and expenses deliverable to us, was about $300—It will be sold together with the roller frames, stocks, &c. complete as it now stands in operation, for $275, on a credit of three months, for an approved note.

Apply to SANDS & NEILSON,
Office of "Farmer & Gardener,"
jy 25 4t Corner of Charles & Market sts. Baltimore.

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Notice to subscribers; do. of a complimentary letter; do. of the products of spring wheat and Baden corn; do. of Dutton corn; do. of the removal of Niles' Register to Washington, D. C.; on the culture of onions; communication on the culture of spring wheat in Maryland; prolific corn, supposed the Baden; communication on the success of the culture of spring wheat in Virginia; do. in Pennsylvania; notices of do. in Virginia; notice of the sale of, and the pedigrees of Mr. Whitaker's short horned Durhams; manuring by a system of cowpenning; essay on the culture of the onion; stave cutting machine; Wilson's mowing machine; smut in wheat; advertisements, prices current, &c.